THE PROFESSIONAL – AN ACCEPTED STYLE

The last several months have been an adventure for me. I have seen men expose their prejudices, hates, lusts; their apathy and greed. I have seen men with tempers lost and passions boiling. I do not condemn these men for I am among them.

Perhaps these characteristics are the result of conflicts due to our differences. But what concerns me most is not that as men we see things differently but that we express these differences in ways often crude, debasing and inhuman.

As a faculty member I have been instructed to behave professionally. After searching the literature I found several statements of ethical and professional standards adopted by the American Personnel and Guidance Association. I find that these standards have relevance to my peculiar situation and feel that by sharing them with you, we as faculty (both administrative and teaching) may be able to behave toward in the absence of malice, jealousy and indignation.

1. The faculty member exerts what influence he can to foster the development and improvement of the profession and continues his professional growth throughout his profession.
2. The faculty member has a responsibility to the institution within which he serves. His acceptance of employment by the institution implies that he is in substantial agreement with the general policies and principles of the institution. Therefore, his professional activities are also in accord with the objectives of the institution. Within the faculty member's own work sitting, if, despite his efforts, he cannot reach agreement as to acceptable ethical standards of conduct with his superiors, he should end his affiliation with them.
3. The faculty member must expect ethical behavior among his professional associates at all times. He is obligated, in situations where he possesses information raising serious doubt as to the ethical behavior of other members, to attempt to rectify such conditions.
4. The faculty member must not seek self-enhancement through expressing evaluations or comparisons damaging to other professional workers.
5. The faculty member should not claim or imply professional qualifications exceeding those possessed and is responsible for correcting any misrepresentations of his qualifications by others.
6. The faculty member who provides information to the public or to his subordinates, peers, or superiors has a clear responsibility to see that both the content and the manner of presentation are accurate and appropriate to the situation.

Probably other standards exist and should be listed but the ones I have listed appear to be very basic. They represent for me a beginning and an effective means of expressing beliefs and reconciling differences.

J. R. Rodwick

There are at the present time two great nations of the world, which started from different points, but seem to tend toward the same end. I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly placed themselves in the front rank among the nations, and the world learned their existence and their greatness at almost the same time. All other nations have stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these two nations alone are proceeding with ease and speed along a path to which no limit can be received. The American struggles against the obstacles that nature opposes to him; the adversaries of the Russian are men. The former combats the wonderness and savage life; the latter combats civilization with all its arms. The American relies on personal interest to accomplish his ends and gives free scope to the unguided strength and common sense of the people; the Russian centers all authority of society in a single arm. The principal instrument of the American is freedom; of the Russian, servitude. Their starting-point is different and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe.

Alexis de Tocqueville

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINTANCE

In the three editions of the LION'S TALE, the Editors have attempted to accomplish several purposes. Our intents have been providing primarily, a media for expressing views and relating pertinent issues of the College and presenting the College with a piece of literature worthy of being printed.

Machiavelli, in his famous work THE PRINCE, stated that "how we live is so different from how we ought to live that he who studies what ought to be done rather than what is done, will learn the way to downfall rather than to his preservation." The Editors have at times, followed this concept and have gained an insight into many issues. It has been our objective in communicating these issues to the public, to offer a better than average newspaper and we feel that an attempt was made and satisfied.

Since this is the last edition, because the agreement made with the Dean of Student Affairs called for only three experimental issues, we hope that we have proven our ability to fulfill our purposes and intents. It has been suggested that a merger take place between the current College newspaper and the LION'S TALE. A simple logical deduction will relate our feelings towards this; that is, two things cannot occupy the same place at the same time. We do not want to become members of a totally affirmative group and yet, we feel an obligation to give St. Leo something to hold in esteem. The answer remains with those of the student body to whom the LION'S TALE has been directed and geared. Will the LION'S TALE cease with this edition? Does the LION'S TALE offer you anything? or for that matter, does the present official publication offer you anything? These questions we hope, will provoke thought from our readers.

The Editors feel that we have presented the College with something new and stimulating. Whether we have achieved this, remains with the reader.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a few words, said: *"Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered with failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the grey twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."*

Angelo J. Zingales
Associate Editor

JIM "IS" FAIR

With flower power and lung power, Tampa's colorful Jim Fair shattered the long face lecture series at St. Leo College. He amazed and fazed over a thousand students. With an opening to close the generation gap, and a closing to open minds, he filled in, in-between, laughs, love and libel (if revelations about crooked politicians and lawyers weren't true). With give-aways of his poetry (who'd buy it), and with free cards plugging his Salvation Navy and United Patriots, the long haired and whiskered sage was never short of words.

Like in his court suits, he got extensions of time, but in this case the judges were more favorable and more friendly. To get even with him they sentenced him to eat their lunch—if he paid for it.

Introduced by Larry Lumpee, by sanction of Dean Marsh (whose arm still appeared lame after it was twisted by students to get somebody on campus they wanted for a change). The seminar exploded with Fair's calls for yells of "my friends." (No nuns were seen exploding, but men of the cloth were seen breaking out in a sweat). Like in his business, he got things wholesale. Like in his political races, he pulled a vote of approval. But he denied being a politician ("they take money").

Running parallel courses through his talk were serious themes of patriotism and religion—"to set at liberty those who are oppressed" (St. Luke, 4:19), and from his "Prison Poems," "to free you who unjustly toil an instant to enrich crooks in disguise."Emphasizing throughout the misuses of law to gain oppressive overcharges benefiting the utilities, vested interests and crooks in government, Fair showed the simplest way to restore government to the people is "never to elect a lawyer to anything." According to Fair, their moneyed employers control them and "they control the juridical branch, and by control of all branches destroy our checks and balances. But they are all honest. They never take payola, only retainer fees." Fair showed how the laws are stacked to take representation away from the people. "Who can afford to run when lawyers' law puts a $1,500 tax on getting your name on the ballot? That's for Congress. And its $300 just to run for the $100 a month job in the legislature! Who's kidding anybody when a lawyer spends $50,000 or a $100,000 to get elected to make $100 a month?"

Fair stressed evolution in "not bullets, but ballots," and that the ideals of youth are needed at the ballot box—that the voting age should be lowered to 18. "If you're old enough to be the target of enemy bullets, you're old enough to use our country's ballots." The shoot from under the lip speaker underscored the inequity of some states allowing under 21 voters to elect their representatives in Congress, while others did not.

Fair started his talk in coat and tie, switched to flower-power in a lei of huge brilliant flowers, and ended in his shirt sleeves. He had narrowed the generation gap.

(This article was sent to us by Jim Fair)

THE TALE

Tomorrow, in GSR, the winners of the "WHO'S BEST IN THE FACULTY" poll will be announced. The LION'S TALE predicts the following winners.

Dr. Richard Rodwick will be the overall winner of the poll. The top administrator will be Dr. Edward Flemming. The other winners will be Fr. Damian, Gerald Wagner, Earl Grauer, John Keller and Harry Gill.

Remember, you read it first in the Lion's Tale.

CAMPAIGN '68 – AN INTERVIEW WITH POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

"The future of the political predictor is like unto that of the man who wages the rent money on a 30 to 1 shot." –Shakespeare.*

With this in mind, the LION'S TALE had the following interview with Professor Harry Gill and Professor William Casey of the Social Science Department.

Before the interview began, Prof. Casey had this to say, "Despite such sage advice and perhaps influenced by a badly twisted arm, Weeping Willie, your Fearless Prognosticator will do a little Fearless Prognosticating anent the current presidential race."

LION'S TALE – After Sen. McCarthy's strong showing in the New Hampshire primary, Robert Kennedy announced his candidacy for President. Due to the timing of his announcement, Sen. Kennedy was immediately labeled as an opportunist who had to wait for proof of Democratic support for a change. Do you feel this charge is justified and what are your opinions on Kennedy's candidacy?

PROF. GILL – Senator Kennedy has some claims to be considered an opportunist in this instance. He must always be considered as a threat to any Democratic party hopeful.

PROF. CASEY – Politics is the "Art of the Possible" – No political "PROFESSIONAL" will attack a windmill while it is spinning when he knows it will be stopped the next time his turn comes up. Senator McCarthy's showing in New Hampshire appeared to indicate that the old mill was about to run down. Kennedy, a PROFESSIONAL politician, interpreted this as a sign to go for broke in "68" rather than chance the uncertainties of "72". In the best political sense, Kennedy is and should be, an opportunist. With most of the "Irish Mafia" intact and the freedom to be more flexible (irresponsible) than the incumbent, Kennedy enjoys some real advantages. Also, he has more hair than Johnson.

LION'S TALE – In tomorrow's Wisconsin primary, Sen. McCarthy is expected to put another dent in Johnson. If McCarthy is successful tomorrow, do you think he will have the momentum and power to beat Kennedy in the California, Oregon and Nebraska primaries and why?

PROF. GILL – Sen. McCarthy will find it most difficult to beat the image of Sen. Kennedy in places where they clash head-on.

PROF. CASEY – Nebraska may be a "so what" in the overall picture. Oregon has been a Democratic Party "funny farm" at times, but the Kennedy whippersnappers should keep the inmates in line. California is the one that should grab you (174 delegates, June 4th). If Bobby takes it, McCarthy could explain that he was just warming-up the pitcher and get a good contract for next year. If Bobby loses California – Well, there is still Teddy – If McCarthy takes California, it looks like Johnson vs Nixon. The Senator from Minnesota is hot right now, especially with "doves" who want out of Vietnam on almost any terms. Many of his most vocal supporters are students. The size of our budget and national debt might seem to indicate that top democrats cannot count dollars but they count to twenty-one, and that unfortunately, is still the minimum voting age. Also, one issue rarely makes a successful presidential candidate today.

LION'S TALE – If Kennedy and McCarthy have the success they expect in the primaries, do you think Pres. Johnson will step aside and let them battle for the nomination at the Democratic convention?

PROF. GILL – No! I don't think the President will step aside if either Senator wins or makes an excellent showing. I feel that the President will only step aside if he feels he has no chance in the November election.

PROF. CASEY – Yes, the day after Texas secedes from the Union and He is crowned L.B.J., the First of the Empire of Pedernales.

LION'S TALE – Richard Nixon is currently the leading and strongest candidate available to the Republican Party, and since Rockefeller has announced that he will not run for the Presidency, Nixon appears to be the only candidate available. What chance does Nixon actually have in being elected President and do you expect Ronald Reagan to challenge him at the Republican convention?

PROF. GILL – I think Nixon will undoubtedly get the nomination on present standing, unless Reagan challenges him, but I think Reagan is biding his time and will until '72. Reagan is undoubtedly wise in waiting to get more experience in national politics.

PROF. CASEY – Simley Nixon (formerly known to the press as Tricky Dick) is coming on strong but LBJ has a feller named Wallace from down south who is making pretty good grades with segregation-minded conservatives. So far, Nixon has been a good "viewer with alarm" of present policies. If he can avoid committing himself to specific answers to the tough questions, he might take it all. Americans are sometimes better voters "against" than voters "for". As for Ronny Reagan, if he challenges Nixon this year, he has his Actors Equity to fall back on. An unknown factor at present is a Republican dark horse or even a successful "Draft Rocky" movement.

LION'S TALE – Of the four present candidates, Johnson, Kennedy, Nixon and McCarthy, who has the best chance of being elected President?

PROF. GILL – Probably Pres. Johnson. He is a master politician, he is the incumbent, and his standing is still high.

PROF. CASEY – The last time I fell for this one, my wife won the bet (Truman) and I was stuck with my mother-in-law for another six months. However, since this is on the house, I will chance a few thoughts. Everybody's buddy, Lyndon B, is still in the saddle, not sitting very tall for sure, but still in the saddle. Even if he fails in his negotiations to get Moishe Dayan to replace Westmoreland in Vietnam, it may not prove fatal. The "Old Longhorn" has the political savvy to turn almost any situation in Southeast Asia into an asset of sorts. American history is on his side and unless the "new generation" turns on with politics instead of pot, history will probably repeat itself. Although outheadlined by international affairs, Johnson's weakest spot is in the rear–the pocketbook. Not his–that is safe enough–but the voter's. If the domestic economy should skid badly enough to hurt the buying power of suburbia, cocktail politicians might get mad enough to vote and it would not be for the old buckaroo!

LION'S TALE – Who is your personal choice for President?

PROF. GILL – I do not have any personal choice. As a non-citizen, it would be out of place for me to indicate a choice.

PROF. CASEY – For now, I'll take the Fifth until something more substantial is laid on the line on a number of issues vital to all Americans.

*(Irving Shakespeare, "Dewey For President" Leader, Ward 13, Bronx, New York, Circa 1948.)

The Lion's Forum

I address this letter to those faculty members who will be with us in September.

A day hasn't past since I arrived at St. Leo College when I haven't heard a faculty member deliver a sermon to us (the students).

Everyone of you, from Dean Flemming on down, has one prepared for every little thing we do. The text of your homilies are on such petits details as being on time for class, take notes, stop talking, you're wasting money, you came here to learn, or, if you don't like it, leave. Your "give us hell" talks usually waste five to ten minutes of our class time. We pay you to teach and the second you stand behind the podium you think you're a hot-winded monk preaching from a pulpit.

Again I remind you, we pay you to teach–not to preach. So clip and save this letter so that when September comes, you will remember that you are a teacher and not a preacher. As the old cliche goes, "A word to the wise is sufficient."

(Name Withheld)

At the last convention of high school students council officers (West Coast), it was my honor to be selected for the speaker. This was particularly an honor, for the students hosting in Tampa know I am most outspoken for action about, not just words about GOOD vs EVIL.

Similarly, U.S.F. had me there. But at the Univ. of Tampa, students have not been able to get me on campus. There, the Board of Trustees is largely power structure–those responsible for Tampa's tragedy in year after year having led the Nation in home foreclosures.

ST. LEO: lassitude or spring?

At ST. LEO a step up the ladder in recognition was bestowed me. It was the largest group, and the most subdued. Was it because the light was behind me, or because the weight of authority exuded from the administrators and faculty there?

Only one student expressed interest in getting the vote at 18, and in organizing. Is this because of blind acceptance of authority, whether that authority or the law put-over is right or not? Or is it my fault?

Only 77 stood at Lexington, but since then millions have sacrificed much to insure that authority comes from the people. Can't your students join the United Patriots in spirit on April 19th, the Lexington anniversary?

Jim Fair
Tampa, Fla.

I would like to voice my opinion on what I feel is a particular problem here at St. Leo.

My complaint is in regard to the sanitation conditions in St. Ed's Dorm. I would like to point out that over the past few months, there has been a very careless job in cleaning our bathrooms and equipping them with the proper necessities. For example, hot water is a very rare commodity and the nozzles are usually broken.

However, my real complaint lies in the fact that the bathrooms are in reality, dirty. I am a human being and I would like to be treated like one. I strongly urge that some attempt be made to correct the stained sinks, toilets and showers. To be quite frank, they can only be described as filthy.

I could continue-on about some of the sights I have encountered in the bathrooms but they are too grotesque to write here.

Thus–Someone–Please help in cleaning our lavatories.

Jim Westwood

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ABORTION: TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

The deliberate destruction of human fetal life for any number of objective or subjective reasons is an immediate concern of modern society in the Western world today. Does man have the right, regardless of the reason, to destroy human life in its first forms? During our years in college at St. Leo, it is quite possible that this controversy has already or will directly confront us or someone we know. This article will attempt to give some fresh reflections on an issue that is growing in importance in our permissive society.

The major opponent of any positive action on the question of abortion is the Roman Catholic Church. It firmly maintains the sanctity of human life in whatever condition it is found. According to the Church, the human individual has the fundamental right from the very first moment of its existence to security from any direct intentional attack. However, can a parasitical and unformed mass of cells fit into the category of a person?

Rome stands on a number of traditional rulings regarding abortion, the earliest recorded of these is from the fifteenth century B.C. Waving a clay tablet here and a papyrus scroll there surely shows written proof that since the civilized world began—deliberate abortion has been considered wrongful. However, I wonder that in the 24 centuries that have elapsed since then, if man has not made any progressions in law and the sciences through a deeper awareness of himself?

The Church has always upheld the immorality of the destruction of a fetus at any stage of its development, though at various times, it did accept distinctions in the fetus' humanity. The distinctions accepted, found in the writings of the Church Fathers, were between a "formed" and a "non-formed", an "animated" and a "non-animated" fetus. With the current trends to put into practice once more the spirit of the early Church, let us hope that matters of immediate concern and significance soon take priority over the more trivial matters which seem to clog the wheels of any worthwhile progress.

The other side of the abortion issue contends that since the humanity of the fetus' stages can only be vaguely defined, the concept of abortion as murder has little or no foundation in actual fact. If we hold that rational life requires a certain degree of sensitive organization, would not human fetal life be first a vegetative organism, then a sensitive, and finally a rational one. Although there may be a virtual presence in the primary aggregate of cells, it is not yet a real human body. And until it is, its substantial form, the basic attitude or governing spirit, cannot be present. In my opinion, this is only present when the fetus is capable of existing outside of the womb. With modern facilities and expert care this is possible at the 6½ month level of its development.

The advocates of abortion are only against the fact of its illegality. They are in favor of the right of any person to decide when and how often they wish to bear children and, on the same grounds, the right of any woman to terminate a pregnancy for whatever valid reason she may have, without the state or organized religion interfering in either case. The very fact that abortion is not classified as homicide in nations where it is illegal indicates that everyone recognizes and always has recognized the difference between a fetus and an infant.

There are other factors of significant importance in this issue that should be brought to light in order to grasp the full scope of abortion.

In nations where abortion is illegal but in widespread practice, it has been found that for the woman there is an emotional involvement in abortion that has profound psychological ramifications wholly without counterpart in the experience of man. Clinical experience shows evidence that this takes the form of torturing guilt in repeated cases where women have had abortions.

A Swedish psychiatrist, who did studies on the psychological effect of abortions in his country (where it is legal and performed under hospital conditions by licensed doctors), had significant results from his research. Swedish women rarely suffer mental ill-effects after undergoing abortion. Follow-up studies showed that only 1% of Swedish women had experienced mental problems that impaired their daily routine. All of these had had mental disturbances before their abortions.

As the practice of contraception becomes more widespread, there will be less need for abortion. Research may, someday, develop methods for treating defects in the mother's womb. Until it does, there will be a great need for abortion. Even after everyone has learned to use birth control scrupulously, there will be occasional problems that can only be solved by abortion.

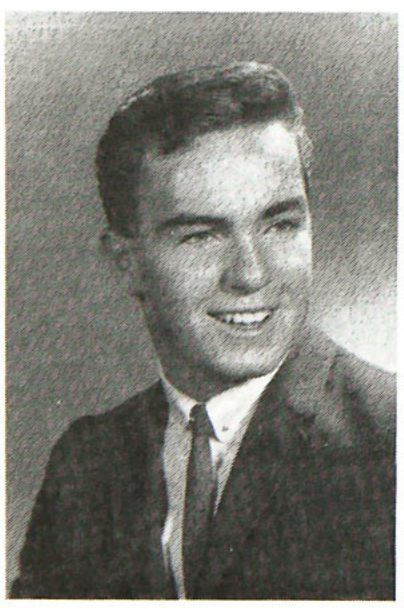
The best proposal concerning this issue has just been put into effect as law in England. Abortions are now available for a variety of medical and social reasons. The conditions are:

1. that there is a threat to the mother's life.
2. that there is a threat to her mental or physical health.
3. that the likelihood that the child, if born, would be seriously handicapped—mentally or physically.
4. that there is a danger of physical or mental injury to the mother's presently existing children. (This takes into account overcrowding in the mother's home, inadequate housing or strain on the mother.)

Abortion on request—or an absence of law with respect to abortion—has at least the merit of not involving the law with society in the business of selecting persons whose lives may be legally terminated. A system of permitting abortions on request has the undeniable virtue of neutralizing the law so that, while the law does not forbid abortion, it does not on the other hand, sanction it.

Should the only significant adversary, the Catholic Church, develop a more flexible attitude and engage actively in abortion reform? I think it should for changes are coming quickly whether they are opposed by the Church or not. The Church does have a serious obligation to bear witness to the sanctity of fetal life, however unpopular their stand may be, but must it impose its conscience as a norm for those not under its guidance? The Church has never believed that what it considers immoral should be made criminal, let it be consistent in the things that affect the lives and happiness of individuals. THE LAW DOES NOT REQUIRE CATHOLICS TO HAVE AN ABORTION; WHY SHOULD THE CATHOLIC CHURCH REQUIRE NON-CATHOLICS TO HAVE CHILDREN?

Richard Bourgeois



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A PROOF OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

In order to make a proof of anything, one must begin by deciding what one will accept as a proof. If someone should require a "handshaking" introduction to God (similar to making a new acquaintance), then that is his prerogative; but, it is not the type of proof to be made here. The power and success of scientific or mathematical methods of proof as manifested more and more in our life each day suggests that such a method of proof would have much to recommend its acceptability when compared with the multitude of other types of acceptable proof. Let us, therefore, single out the method of mathematical proof from among the multitude of acceptable methods. A scientific or mathematical proof is acceptable if it arrives at the desired result using certain rules of logic to proceed from axioms, definitions and theorems (if available) to the desired conclusions. For those who have not studied logic or much of mathematical proof, it should be mentioned here (with emphasis) that a proof simply discloses something which is already in the axioms, definitions and theorems, but it is exposed in a different light and, hopefully, more clearly in the process and conclusion of the proof. For example, when the physicist proves $E=mc^2$, he is simply uncovering a fact that is in the axioms of Special Relativity. Concisely, we could say that a mathematical proof simply is the discovery (by the use of certain rules of logic) of facts contained in the axioms and definitions. Someone might ask: "Isn't this circular reasoning?" The reply is: "Circular reasoning or not, it is enlightening in general as science and mathematics have shown." The fact that huge amounts of energy can be obtained from nuclear reactions is contained in the axioms of Special Relativity, but let's hear what these axioms say. The axioms of Special Relativity are (1) the velocity of light is the greatest speed possible in the universe by which a message can be transmitted; (2) the laws of nature are the same for two observers moving uniformly with respect to each other. Combined with a definition of energy, these two axioms tell a nuclear explosion which still rocks the world. It took the mind of Einstein using mathematical proof to uncover the fact of nuclear energy which these axioms contain. Call the reasoning circular if you like, but in many cases it does seem to be worth the trip. We can see from this, that the choice of axioms is very important because our proofs can show nothing more (Godel's proof shows they actually show a little less) than what is already in the axioms. One might ask: "How does one choose an axiom or where does an axiom come from?" Some axioms come from experience, some from man's imagination, some from intuition, and in many other ways. Some prove useful, some do not. Some seem to have a close relation to the "brute" facts of the universe, some do not. The success of physics and mathematics has been due, chiefly, to finding axioms which are in close relation to the "brute" facts of the universe of reality.

With these ideas in mind, it appears that our problem of proof is really a problem of selecting the proper axiom, because once the proper axiom is selected it contains within itself the thing we are trying to demonstrate by proof. We may also require a definition or two to make the proof, just as energy had to be defined before $E=mc^2$ could be found in the Special Relativity axioms. As mentioned, axioms can be selected in many ways; but we have chosen to follow the route of science and mathematics, especially, where they have been successful and this requires that we select an axiom which is close to reality or the "brute" facts of the universe. The axiom selected may be stated in several ways, one of which is THE UNIVERSE DISPLAYS ORDER, another THE UNIVERSE IS NOT HAPHAZARD, another THE UNIVERSE IS RATIONAL, another THE UNIVERSE IS NOT CAPRICIOUS (when I drop a stone it falls, that is, it does not rise today and fall tomorrow or continually keep changing from falling to rising in an unpredictable manner). The axiom can be stated in many more similar and interesting ways, but close inspection shows they all say the same thing, maybe somewhat differently, but the underlying concept is the same. To be specific let us choose the one stated first, namely, THE UNIVERSE DISPLAYS ORDER. Next comes a definition: ORDER is GOD. Now order exists (our axiom says so), therefore, God exists. The proof is over. It may not seem to be much at first, but it is somewhat enlightening. It points out that the regularity in the universe attests to the existence of God, if one is willing to make the proper definition. It should be emphasized that this is by no means necessarily a complete definition of God. Some may take it as complete if they wish, most persons would chose to add a great deal more. It is difficult to see how one could take much less. In this article it is to be understood as a starting point and for Earthlings in the year 1968 it is a valid starting point. Order still exists in the universe and is a part of the experience of our generation; hence, God is not dead in this respect. For those who feel concerned about disorder, it should be pointed out that science has shown that even what appears on the surface to be great disorder shows some of the highest forms of order when examined closely. The presence of "true" disorder is moot and in any event is so far outweighed and controlled by order that it cannot be considered a major part of our experience. Just remember, probability is governed by very precise laws (order), and the Uncertainty Principle of Heisenberg does not say all is chance but that certain methods of describing physical processes or measuring physical quantities do not fit reality precisely. One might ask: "Should order cease to be, would God cease to be?" This question cannot be answered one way or the other by human beings and backed up with anything but faith. It is a statement of faith that God still would exist when the last human is rubbed out, or that God still existed when order ceased to be observed by human beings. Certainly, the proof of the existence of God given here would no longer be valid in the scientific sense because our axiom would not be in accord with experience. It becomes a difficult problem to know what we mean by experience when there is no order. It even becomes impossible to talk or think without order or rationality present. With no order or rationality everyone is talking gibberish. Actually, no one is talking; no one is because molecules could not collect into a body without order. It is also a statement of faith that God would cease to be when order ceased to be.

In some later articles it might be appropriate to extend the definition of God, for example, to add God is good and cares for you. The fact God is good is somewhat difficult because of our present day difficulty with the word "good". The fact that God cares about you is the Christian story, the story of Christ. It does seem, however, that one has to go pretty far out to deny the goodness of order or rationality, therefore, perhaps, one could accept the definition that order is good or rationality is good, then, clearly, God is good. One has to believe that the Christian story is a pack of lies to deny that God cares for you.

The ideas that have been put forward here, namely, God exists, God is good, and God cares about you, can be of great help to secure peace of mind and a very enjoyable life. The Russians recognize the power of these sentences and use: the State exists, the State is good, and the State cares about you. This certainly is not as fundamental and States have a habit of going out of existence. Life will take on much more meaning and wonder and joy if one can appreciate the meaning of these simple sentences and really believe them (the belief of God exists should be easy—we proved it—order is continually about you, just remember it keeps telling you God is). Don't let anyone by "clever" words, arguments or actions rob you of the beauty and wonders of life that come through this knowledge. Some will try because they don't have it or lost it and want you to be as miserable as they (cliche: Misery loves company). Become strong enough so that you can help those who would try to take this away because in reality they are yearning to be won over.

(It is difficult to be brief and clear, where things seem unclear or even erroneous, please visit with me in Lewis Hall 137 for clarification attempts).

Carlton Lane, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Mathematics

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THE MEANS TO FULFILLMENT≠A MEANS TO FULFILLMENT?

My education is very important to me as it is to my parents, now, as well as in the future years to come. I have been here at St. Leo's almost a complete school year and have experienced quite a bit (educationally, socially, etc.). The following include some of my reasons for returning to our college.

Having been here for the time mentioned, I am able to foresee a great amount of growth. I have already witnessed quite a bit of it and the future looks very hopeful.

As a pre-med major, the science department offers much in the apprehending of knowledge. The staff combined with the labs and equipment molds a force that is sufficiently armed to combat all the forces that hinder the acquisition of related knowledge. In essence, this provides for the utmost in educational experience.

I have described education in within the science department as it now stands. With the ideas of future growth in mind, I feel that my staying at St. Leo College will be to my advantage, now, and later on, when I am ready to enter graduate school. I will have picked-up all the tools I need, perhaps more, and will be prepared for whatever may come.

With this in mind, I would like to make a comment on the attitudes regardding this education. I feel that a person's education is what he makes it out to be. He may consider his enrollment at St. Leo's a vacation, and his educational experiences will reflect just that. On the other hand, he may come with a will to learn and an eager mind. This is the person that will get the most out of his education.

The surroundings also relate to my decision on staying at St. Leo. As a student I spend more time out of a year on campus than I do at my home. The country environment of peace and serenity are all in agreement with how I feel about living. This is one aspect that will differ with the individual. As a whole though, I feel that students do welcome the country air of the campus. To me personally, it provides an atmosphere to work on my studies as well as to recreate during off-study hours and on weekends.

St. Leo offers much as far as social affairs are concerned. There are dances on campus nearly every weekend. There are Fraternity and Sorority affairs which may fill an entire weekend for those interested.

I must make mention of one other social affair which I considered in my decision to return, and that is with regard to the weekend drinking. This is one aspect that I don't particularly go for and therefore, it was one that I examined in my decision. I came to the conclusion that this problem occurs at most colleges to the same extent that it does here. As a conclusion to this consideration, there was a neutral attitude with regard to St. Leo and other colleges.

If students want to include constant weekend drinking "binges" within their schedule, that's their decision. Their eagerness to become a college student can be questioned with regard to this. Again though, a person that prescribes to this type of social life has an excellent environment here—not that it is particularly desirable as far as the college is concerned and the students wanting to become college students.

In conclusion, I feel that my decision to return to St. Leo's is one that will be rewarding to me while at college and in the future. The total environment in general provides for satisfaction and happiness which in turn keeps the student up on his eagerness to learn, his willingness to adapt and in general, his developing of attitudes.

Klaus Mehlhorn

Since making the decision to leave St. Leo permanently, there has been ample time to consider and honestly evaluate my reasons for doing so. What follows here is an attempt to present my reasons. These center upon dissatisfaction with the student body attitude and dissatisfaction with faculty and administration who have failed to show organization and college-level mentality in dealing with the students or the institution itself.

I find it extremely hard to align myself with a student body that is acting totally out of character. Is St. Leo a college? Are we acting as college students? Is anyone or anything here trying to provide an academic atmosphere? Excessive drinking, reckless destruction of school property, complete inconsideration for the privacy of others, lack of interest in academic pursuit, reliance upon cheating rather than hard study, and stealing, are not representative of college life. Admittedly, these things do exist at other institutions, but to such a large degree? Having held a position here at the College, which at one time might have offered a sense of responsibility and satisfaction, has since then given me first hand knowledge that such observations are valid.

In visiting other institutions with the intention to transfer, I have been impressed with the organizational leadership and interest shown in both student body and administration. Can there be any excuse for the inept structuring of course material, ambivalence on the part of those in comman in presenting themselves as leaders, and the apparently lackadaisical attitude toward cheating and study habits?

I realize the fact that St. Leo is a young college and suffering with growing pains. Certainly there is a challenge here to students, faculty and administration, but the crux of the problem is: do they **realize** the challenge? One who fails to realize the challenge is graphically portrayed by Eric Hoffer, who writes:

> Pleasure-chasing and dissipation are ineffective palliatives. Where people live autonomous lives and are not badly off, yet are without abilities or opportunity for creative work or useful action, there is no telling to what desperate and fantastic shifts they might resort in order to give meaning and purpose to their lives.

As I have said, the experience here at St. Leo has not been totally without reward. There are people I have met who have had a substantial influence on me; I have been academically challenged in some truly college-level courses and have discovered the necessity of conscientious study; also, I have had the invaluable experience of dorm life which would, theoretically, encourage a tolerance and understanding of others. But in the interests of a profitable education, in learning how a young society responds to an academic challenge, in discovering where I belong in life, I must leave or suffer the catastrophic consequences.

Therefore, I take the measure I feel to be imperative and leave St. Leo, an institution where I really never arrived nor belonged.

Tim McDonough

What Is Brotherhood?

Brotherhood is a feeling which is achieved through long and close associations based on mutual objectives and common ideals. It is difficult to put into words the significance which the close friendships formed within the walls of a fraternity can attain. It can also mean knowing how to get along with your fellow man.

Ultimately, brotherhood is based upon love—the love that demands that you exhibit a Christian respect for your brother, regardless what your opinion may be of him; giving respect to those individuals who are always wrong when they think they are always right, putting up with another's idiosyncracies knowing yours can aggravate as well. It is having compassion for a brother when he has a personal problem, or it could mean just going down to the local gathering place, sipping a few and enjoying each other's company. It is willingness to live and work harmoniously with others.

Brotherhood is best characterized by the concept of working together even though there will be times when you wish to be doing something else. It will require personal sacrifice and discipline.

Keep in mind that brotherhood is best lived, not only discussed. It cannot be learned out of any book nor in any classroom. Half the time it is learned without realization because it is living daily experiences. It requires a mixture of frankness, open-mindedness and charity. It shrinks with every act of selfishness. Notice the active brothers who work the hardest and you will find that they are the ones who are thinking more of others and less of themselves.

The Brothers of Sigma Lambda

VOTE FOR
JOHN SMITH
SOPHOMORE
PRESIDENT

ELECT
Tom Truelson
SOPHOMORE
VICE - PRESIDENT

MARY JANE HALL
FOR
SOPHOMORE—TREASURER

RED SOX AND REDS

It's "take me out to the ball game" time again. With spring training almost over and the opening game of the 1968 Major League baseball season only a week away, it's time for the LION'S TALE to give its predictions for the coming season.

In the American League, Super Yaz and the Red Sox will do it again but with a little more ease. Boston is the youngest team in the league with an average age of 25, and Yastrzemski is the old man of the Bosox at 28. Besides their youth and the experience of last year, Ray Culp and Dick Ellsworth will give Jim Lonborg and the Red Sox some much needed help on the mound. With these things being considered, the Bosox will repeat as the best of the American League.

The three other 1967 contenders, Minnesota, Chicago and Detroit, will not recover from their shock of losing last year's pennant.

The team that will give Boston the most trouble will be Baltimore. The Orioles should recover from their flop of a year ago and become the team they were in 1966.

The remaining teams will finish in about the same spot as they did last year. The Athletics will have a new home in Oakland but the same sorry collection of ball players, and the Yankees are still the Yankees of the last three years and not the previous 30 years.

As the LION'S TALE sees it, the American League will finish this way:

Boston
Baltimore
Minnesota
California
Detroit
Chicago
Washington
Cleveland
New York
Oakland

In the National League, the pennant will not be won as easily as it was last year. The Reds, Pirates, Cubs and Giants will all threaten the Cardinals in a more traditional N.L. race. But the eventual winner will be the Cincinnati Reds.

With a strong pitching staff consisting of Gary Nolan, Jim Maloney, Mel Queen, Billy McCool and Milt Pappas, and good fielders and hitters backing them up, the Reds should win their first pennant since 1961.

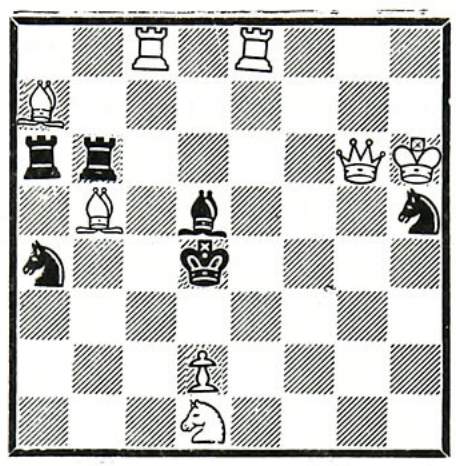
The N.L. will finish this way:

Cincinnati
Pittsburgh
St. Louis
Chicago
San Francisco
Atlanta
Philadelphia
Los Angeles
Houston
New York

It's a long time between now and October, but when the Commissioner of Baseball throws out the first ball of the 1968 World Series, Boston will be on the field and Cincinnati will be coming to bat.

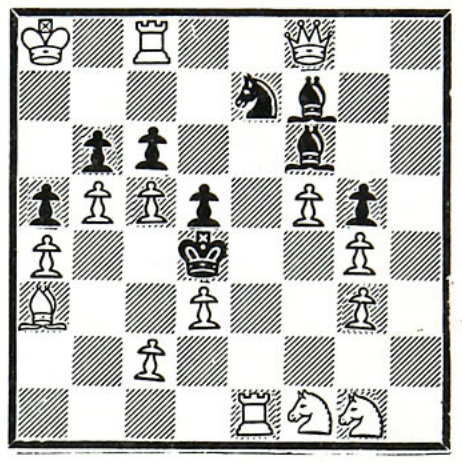
CHESS CONTEST

PROBLEM NUMBER 3



White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NUMBER 4



White to play and mate in two moves.

Three prizes will be given to the three entrants with the most correct answers. The First Place Winner will receive $5.00 in cash. The Second and Third Place Winners will receive a bottle of Jade East each.

Answers to the final section of this contest must be in by April 5. Prize winners will be announced on April 8. Send all entries to Chess Contest, c/o Lion's Tale, Box 143, St. Leo, Florida.

The Best In Town

SUMNER
LIQUOR STORES

Quaker Bar
413 E. Meridian
Phone 567-3066

Dade City Package Store
439 N. 7th St.

Main Street Bar
404 E. Main

Town's Bar
502 N. 5th St.

ALL IN DADE CITY, FLA.

Hoppy and Dick's

Lounge and Dining Room

Featuring Green Turtle Steak

Full Line of Seafood & Steak

In Season

North on Hwy 301 Dade City, Fla.

ARMY–NAVY STORE
Men – Women – Children
"The Usual and Unusual"
309 E. Meridian Ave. Dade City, Fla. Phone 567-3176

College Ave Cafe
Homemade Pies & Cakes
Open 7 a.m. – 8 p.m.
Mon. – Sat. Closed Sun.
Breakfast–Lunch–Dinner
San Antonio, Fla.

PIXIE SHOP
"Where The Smart Girls Shop"
307 E. Meridian Ave.
Dade City, Florida

CREST
RESTAURANT
2 for The Price of One
A Western T–Bone
or
Sirloin Steak
One Steak $4.99
2nd Steak FREE
Open Daily 5:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
113 S. 7th St. Dade City, Fla.